

Class 7. Miscellaneous domestic types.

Class 8. Foreign-grown cigar-leaf types.

Class 9. Foreign-grown types, other than cigar types.

<sup>1</sup> Class 3 covers Air-cured tobacco other than cigar leaf. This class may be subdivided as follows: Class 3a, Light Air-cured tobacco, including types 31 and 32, and Class 3b, Dark Air-cured tobacco, including types 35, 36, and 37.

For the purpose of this classification the classes shall be divided into the types and groups set forth in §§30.36 through 30.44.

#### §30.36 Class 1; flue-cured types and groups.

All flue-cured tobacco is graded under the same set of Official Standard Grades for Flue-cured Tobacco (U.S. Types 11, 12, 13, and 14). Flue-cured types are defined according to established general geographical areas of production. However, the determination as to type designations are based upon and indicate the geographic location where inspection and certification are performed—and do not necessarily identify the production area in which the tobacco was grown.

(a) *Type 11a*. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Western Flue-cured or Old Belt Flue-cured, produced principally in the Piedmont sections of Virginia and North Carolina.

(b) *Type 11b*. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Middle Belt Flue-cured, produced principally in a section lying between the Piedmont and coastal plains regions of Virginia and North Carolina.

(c) *Type 12*. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Eastern Flue-cured or Eastern Carolina Flue-cured, produced principally in the coastal plains section of North Carolina, north of the South River.

(d) *Type 13*. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Southeastern Flue-cured or South Carolina Flue-cured, produced principally in the coastal plains section of South Carolina and the southeastern counties of North Carolina, south of the South River.

(e) *Type 14*. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Southern Flue-cured, produced principally in the southern section of Georgia, in northern Florida, and to some extent, in Alabama.

Groups applicable to types 11, 12, 13, and 14:

A—Wrappers.

B—Leaf.

H—Smoking Leaf.

C—Cutters.

X—Lugs.

P—Primings.

N—Nondescript, as defined.

S—Scrap, as defined.

#### §30.37 Class 2; fire-cured types and groups.

(a) *Type 21*. That kind of fire-cured tobacco commonly known as Virginia Fire-cured, or Dark-fired, produced principally in the Piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia.

(b) *Type 22*. That type of fire-cured tobacco, known as Eastern District Fire-cured, produced principally in a section east of the Tennessee River in southern Kentucky and northern Tennessee.

(c) *Type 23*. That type of fire-cured tobacco, known as Western District Fire-cured or Dark-fired, produced principally in a section west of the Tennessee River in Kentucky and extending into Tennessee.

Groups applicable to types 21, 22, and 23:

A—Wrappers.

B—Heavy Leaf.

C—Thin Leaf.

X—Lugs.

N—Nondescript, as defined.

S—Scrap, as defined.

#### §30.38 Class 3; air-cured types and groups.

(a) *Type 31*. That type of air-cured tobacco, commonly known as Burley, produced principally in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Missouri.

Groups applicable to type 31:

X—Flyings.

C—Lugs or Cutters.

B—Leaf.

T—Tips.

M—Mixed.

N—Nondescript, as defined.

S—Scrap, as defined.

(b) *Type 31–V*. Notwithstanding the definitions of “Type” and “Type 31”, any tobacco having the general visual characteristics of quality, color, and length of Class 3, Type 31, air-cured tobacco, but which is a low-nicotine strain or variety, produced and to be marketed under such restrictions or controls as shall be specified by the Director of the Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United